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UAE COP 28 Resolution 18/57: Under the leadership of the COP 28 Presidency, 13 national governments endorsed the UAE Leaders' Declaration on a Global Climate Finance Framework. The Framework will work to unlock the investment opportunity of climate finance through collective action, opportunity for all, and delivering at scale. It is also planned to report back against the delivery of this framework immediately following COP 28.

Resolution point 18 from the UAE Global Climate Action at COP 28 in 2023 highlights the endorsement of the UAE Leaders' Declaration on a Global Climate Finance Framework by 13 national governments. This framework aims to unlock the investment opportunity of climate finance through collective action, inclusivity, and scaling up

delivery, with plans for immediate reporting on its implementation following COP 28. Let's analyze the positive and negative aspects of this resolution:

Positive Side:

High-Level Endorsement: The endorsement of the UAE Leaders' Declaration by 13 national governments signifies high-level political commitment to advancing climate finance. This level of support can provide momentum for collective action and encourage broader international cooperation on climate finance initiatives.

Structured Framework: The establishment of a Global Climate Finance Framework provides a structured approach to unlocking investment opportunities in climate finance. By outlining principles such as collective action, inclusivity, and scalability, the framework offers guidance for coordinated efforts towards mobilizing and deploying climate finance effectively.

Focus on Accountability: The commitment to report back on the delivery of the framework immediately following COP 28 demonstrates a focus on accountability and transparency. This ensures that actions are taken to fulfill the objectives outlined in the framework, and progress is tracked and evaluated in a timely manner.

Negative Side:

Limited Participation: While 13 national governments endorsed the UAE Leaders' Declaration, the participation of a relatively small number of countries may limit the framework's global impact. Achieving meaningful progress in climate finance requires broad international participation and collaboration, and the limited endorsement may hinder the framework's effectiveness.

Ambiguity in Implementation: While the framework outlines principles such as collective action and scalability, it may lack specific details on implementation strategies and mechanisms. Without clear guidelines on how these principles will be translated into actionable steps, there's a risk of ambiguity and uncertainty in the implementation of the framework.

Challenges in Delivering at Scale: While the framework aims to deliver climate finance at scale, achieving this goal may face challenges related to funding mobilization, coordination among stakeholders, and overcoming institutional barriers. Scaling up climate finance requires addressing these challenges effectively, which may require additional resources and concerted efforts.

Potential Lack of Enforcement Mechanisms: The framework's commitment to reporting back on delivery is commendable, but without clear enforcement mechanisms or



incentives for compliance, there may be limited accountability for meeting the framework's objectives. Ensuring effective implementation may require stronger mechanisms for monitoring and enforcement.

In conclusion, while Resolution point 18 at the UAE Global Climate Action at COP 28 presents a structured approach to advancing climate finance through the endorsement of a Global Climate Finance Framework, it also faces challenges related to limited participation, ambiguity in implementation, and ensuring delivery at scale. Addressing these challenges will be crucial for realizing the framework's objectives and advancing global efforts to mobilize climate finance effectively.

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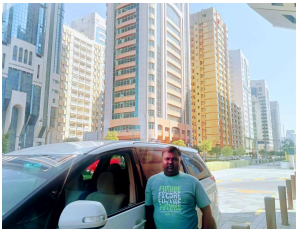
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